SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1881

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Total for the west

An Important Problem.

It is a most impressive fact, though it has excited little if any comment, that the assassination of President Lincoln was followed by a period of zealous and efficient unity in the Republican party, which lasted steadily through GRANT's administrations, and even through the Fraudulent Administration down to the advent of President GARFIELD.

Previous to Mr. Lincoln's death the elements of discord and of dissolution had become very potent in the Republican body. The most decided, radical, and energetic members of the party were against Lincoln and against his mild and expectant policy. Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. CHASE, Mr. WADE, Mr. Zach Chandler, Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. GREELEY were all hostile to Lincoln. It is true, he was reëlected in 1864 with their assent; but they were nevertheless ready to open a fierce and destructive war upon any plan of reconstruction which he would have been likely to adopt, and a considerable portion of the party would certainly have gone with them.

The death of LINCOLN and the accession of Johnson suddenly turned this latent yet undisguised bitterness all against the indiscreet, reckless, and incompetent though honest Tennessecan. He was destroyed; but the party remained a unit. The radical aggressive elements triumphed over him and his few adherents so tremendously that all opposition was silenced, and the party has preserved its historic array ever since.

The death of President GARFIELD comes mpon the Republicans in the midst of dissensions apparently too violent, too flerce, to be pacified. Certainly if Gen. GARFIELD had remained, and if the course of affairs upon which he had entered had been persisted in, the party must have been broken in two, and apparently beyond any power of resto-

Now, may it not be that Gen. ABTHUR will be able to restore harmony and unity to these embattled factions, to reconcile and appease the furious enmitles of the Stalwarts and Half Breeds? It is a hard task, no doubt-indeed, it seems well nigh impossible; but if he succeeds in it he will certainly be to the Republicans one of the greatest benefactors that any political party has ever known. We may add, too, that he will approve himself by the fact to be the wisest and most successful of modern statesmen.

Is it possible for Gen. ARTHUR to solve this difficult problem? Can it lie in the course of history that after the death of GARPIELD the same political service should be performed for the Republican party, though in a different way and by most dissimilar agencies, as was performed for it after the death of LINCOLN?

These are questions that the future must

Goldwin Smith on Canadian Affairs. Decidedly, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is a thorn in the side of the Dominion politicians. He has an unpleasant knack of outarguing those gentlemen, and, what is worse, people

listen to his arguments with more respect, because they believe that he, at all events, is Just now the English advocates of fair

trade evince a good deal of resentment at the Canadian tariff. It is monstrous, they fence against foreign enemies is assumed by the mother country, should impose a tax on British goods. It is right, they aver, to offset by retaliatory tariffs the discriminative duties laid on English fabrics in foreign countries; but absolute freedom of trade ought to obtain between all sections of the British empire. This sounds plausible enough, but here comes Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, and tells the British public, in the Contemporary, that they have themselves to blame for the Canadian tariff, and that the Dominion would not have needed to raise a dollar in that way but for fiscal burdens contracted at the behest of the imperial

Government and for imperial purposes. There is only one feature of the Canadian tariff which has a protectionist object, and that is the coal tax, imposed for the avowed purpose of compelling western Canada to buy the products of Nova Scotia instead of those of Pennsylvania. Otherwise the tariff is intended for revenue only, and is the offspring of sheer fiscal necessity. There was a large and growing deficit which could be filled in only three ways, viz., by further borrowing, by direct taxation, or by an increase of import duties. Practically, in view of Canada's social and financial situation, there was only one expedient, and to that it had recourse. The tariff was framed by men who have always professed free trade sentiments, and its purpose was simply to equalize income with expenditure. Its operation has hurt American more than British industries, and for what the latter have suffered British statesmen are ex-

clusively accountable. This Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH demonstrates by showing how the fiscal difficulties of the Dominion were produced. It is a fact, indeed, which loudly calls for explanation, that Canada, which has had no civil war, and the cost of whose defence is mainly borne by England, should be in a worse financial condition than the United Statesshould have a public debt larger in proportion to her population, and much heavier in proportion to her wealth. Mr. SMITH points out that half at least of the public debt of Canada must be set down to the account of public works undertaken not so much for colonial commercial interests as for the political objects of the British empire, and especially to the account of a vast system of political and military railways intended to carry out a policy of British antagonism to the United States.

The sections into which the system of military railways is naturally divided are of Mohammedan countries. considered in detail, and the uselessness of some of them for commercial purposes conclusively established. Take, for instance, the eastern wing of the continental line, the so-called Inter-Colonial Railway, designed to connect the maritime provinces with Canada. This cost \$30,000,000, and has been worked the direct route through Maine is opened, which will soon be the case, we do not see how it can continue to be worked at all.

near the Maine frontier would forthwith, in the event of war, fall into the hands of the enemy. As to its success in promoting political union between the provinces, Mr. SMITH cites the testimony of an imperialist journal. According to a correspondent of the Toronto Globe, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia with the constitution of the Dominion. All over the province is heard the demand for repeal; or, perhaps, secession is the more correct term to describe the object of the movement. The disaffection is caused, we are told, not by the new tariff, or any particular grievance, but by general discontent with the results of confederation. According to another conservative journal in Ontario, the party supposed to be in the majority in the maritime provinces thinks and speaks of Canada as a foreign country. As for Newfoundland, that colony, we know, stubbornly refuses to accept the doubtful

blessings and assume the substantial burdens attaching to members of the Dominion. The western wing of the imperialist linethe Canadian Pacific, in whose construction the Dominion is now engaged-consists of three divisions, only one of which can ever be self-supporting. The first runs along the north shore of Lake Superior, through a region presenting great engineering difficulties, a land of snow and desolation, which, when the timber is once cleared off, will be virtually uninhabited. According to Mr. SMITH, eminent commercial men in Canada hold that the construction and working of this section for about 700 miles must be a dead loss. As to the westernmost division, which runs from Manitoba across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, it is hard to see how this can be made profitable, when we remember that British Columbia has only a population of 20,000 whites and some 40,000 Indians. That any British Columbian port will wrest the trade of the Pacific from San Francisco, Mr. SMITH says he

will believe when it is done, but not before.

The intervening section of the continental line traverses the prairie region, and this, it is admitted, ought to pay, if Manitoba is anything like what its eulogists allege of it in fertility and fitness for settlement. But Canada has given the company formed to construct the road subsidies and immunities sure to arouse the gravest discontent when the prairie country is settled and begins to count the cost. Mr. SMITH points out that Manitoba and the other provinces to be carved out of the Red River region will have hardly an acre of land which they can call their own, while they will be precluded from taxing land in the hands of the Government or of the company. They will therefore have to come upon the Dominion for the expenses of their local administration; and if their votes happen to be in request, it is predicted that they will come upon it with a vengeance. Mr. SMITH insists that morally the fertile lands of the Northwest, which the Ottawa Government has been squandering to carry out a policy of imperial aggrandizement, were the heritage of communities unborn, and, if sold at all, their price should have been applied directly to the development of the country in which those communities were to dwell. What Manitoba needed was railway communication with Minnesota, and it is noteworthy that the very company to which the construction of the Pacific Railway has been assigned is in part American, and has its headquarters at St. Paul.

Mr. SMITH indicates another source of waste and consequent deficit in the needlessly complicated and expensive character of the form of government given to the Canadian Dominion by the act of confederation. For four millions and a half of people less than are comprised in the single State of New York-there are eight petty monarchies, one central and seven local. with their respective Cabinets, and eight | Central Africa. In the western provinces of Legislatures, all the members of which are | China, Mohammedanism is steadily making | to know whether it is true that this great paid. A good deal of money, too, has been progress, and under British rule in India republic of ours has been to the Indian rations against imaginary American enemies, who, as Mr. SMITH has the good sense to see, will never trouble themselves to come, and whom, if they did come, it would be impossible to resist. In the mean time indispensable services are starved. Thus the forests, which constitute the special | in British India, nor in the Asiatic posseswealth of Canada, are annually devastated sions of Russia, nor in Algeria, can Chrisfor want of a proper forest guard. The police, moreover, is inadequate, and only the | the Moslem population, and the fact is unother day there was a case of lynching in | questionable that at this hour the number the heart of Ontario, provoked by the ina- of Mohammedans is larger by very many bility of the provincial Government to enforce the law.

The general conclusion drawn from these that the imperialist policy, so far as it has that the ruin of the Ottoman Sultans would the time cutting its own throat. By running probably give the signal for a great revival Canada into debt it has forced her to lay heavy duties on English goods, and thus to break the commercial unity and contravene the commercial policy of the empire. Even the annexation of the Northwest, which was meant to give backbone and substance to injury to the Mohammedan religion. The the anti-American empire, is not unlikely to prove the instrument of dissolution. In Mr. | tans merely as a means to an end, viz., the SMITH's opinion, a large proportion of the settlers in the prairie tract will be Ameri- a recognized basis. This end attained, they cans, and in that remote region the loyalist | never sought to exercise the right pertaintraditions of old Canada will find no place. ing to the Caliphal office of appointing The great grain-producing provinces of the Northwest will, he thinks, ultimately become the dominant power in the confederation, and everything will draw them toward a union with the United States.

The Future of Islam. Is the Mohammedan religion in the last stages of decay? Is the approaching over throw of the Ottoman power in Europe only one of many signs which portend the disappearance of Islam from the earth? That is a question which most persons probably who observe the dominance of England in India, the advance of Russia in Turkistan and Armenia, the weakness of Persia, the ascendancy of the Western powers in Egypt, and the encroachments of France in north Africa, would be disposed to answer in the affirmative. On the other side, however, there is a good deal to be said, and some of the conditions favoring a renewal of Moslem power and a revival of the Moslem propaganda are stated by Mr. W. S. BLUNT. Mr. BLUNT and his wife, Lady ANNE BLUNT. have long sojourned in Arabia and Syria, and are perhaps more conversant than any other Europeans with the actual situation

Before adverting to the facts and sugges tions offered by Mr. BLUNT in the Fort nightly Review, we may point out that this is not the first time when Mohammedanism has seemed destined to speedy collapse The beginning of the fourteenth century was one of the darkest hours in the history at an annual loss, while from the moment of Islam. In the West the Caliphate of Cordova had perished, and the petty Moslem princes, who had parcelled out the south of Spain, were everywhere giving way before Who can believe, asks Mr. SMITH, that pas- the Christians. The Portuguese, for insengers will travel and shippers send their stance, were driving the Moors of Algarve goods two hundred miles around for the pa- into the Atlantic; the kingdom of Castile triotic purpose of maintaining strategic had successively absorbed Toledo, Cordova, communications? It appears that even as and Seville, and was now reaching the a military road the Inter-Colonial is pro- Straits of Gibraltar. For the second time, nounced by competent authority a failure, and now permanently. Valencia was incor-

With a little more effort it seemed certain that the Moors must shortly be deprived of their last foothold in the Iberian peninsula. Certainly the Moslem power in Spain in the year 1300 was in a more disintegrated and seemingly honeless condition than is that of Turkey now in the east of Europe.

Like signs of torpor and dissolution were exhibited all over the Mohammedan world. The fire of religious fanaticism, which had flamed out in Morocco with the Ahnoravides, had died away; the Aglabite dynasty of Kairouan was no more; the Mohammedan conquests in Calabria and Sicily had long been lost; the Balearic Islands had been annexed to Arragon; Crete and Cyprus were in the possession of Christian powers; a large part of Asia Minor, and almost all of the present Turkish possessions in Europe, were comprised in Greek or Latin States. The Caliphate of Bagdad had recently been extinguished by the Mongol hordes, and the representative of the Abbassid dynasty was living in obscurity at Cairo, grateful for the protection of the Mameluke Sultans. The Seljw-Kian Turks, who for some two centuries had been the props of Islam on the east, had been well nigh exterminated by the Generals of ZEN-GHIS, and from this time forth virtually disappear from history. Persia, which, although given over to the Shiite heresy, had still been reckoned a part of Islam, was completely overrun by the Mongol pagans. Beyond the Oxus and the Indus the Moslem faith had as yet made but little progress, and, in view of all the facts just mentioned, it seemed probable that another hundred years would see it wiped out of Asia and Africa, and that the Mediterranean would

become once more, as it had been in tho

seventh century, a Christian lake. We need recapitulate but briefly the strange series of events by which the sanguine hopes of Christendom were disappointed. We will but mention the rise of those fierce Moslem bigots the Almohades, in Morocco, who swept like a deluge over southern and central Spain, and assured to the Spanish Moors a further lease of power, which lasted almost two hundred years. In Asia the Mongoi pagans converted to Islam opened the Celestial Empire to the Mohammedan propaganda, and in another century, under TAMERLANE and his successors, the whole northern half of India fell under Moslem rule. Then came the astonishing expansion of the Ottoman power under the successors of BAJAZET, the conquest of the Greek empire, the absorption of Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, the successive occupation of Rhodes, Cyprus, Candia, and all the islands of the Levant, the seizure of Hungary and the whole of southeastern Europe, from the Crimea and the confines of Poland up to the walls of Vienna. Few people realize, indeed, that as late as 1685—only three years before WILLIAM and MARY became sovereigns of England, and almost a century after the settlement of Jamestown-Vlenna was barely rescued from the Ottoman armies by John SOBJESKI, and Europe for the first time delivered from the fear of Moslem conquest. which had haunted it since the downfall of

Constantinople. The truth is that Islam, like other great religions, has its epochs of stagnation and eclipse; but it contains within itself springs of retrieval and revival seemingly inexhaustible. Even in the present century. which to the careless eye seems a period of unmixed disaster for the Mohammedan religion, it has given numerous and striking proofs of its vitality. To begin with its African propaganda, we may note that Timbuctoo has long been the capital of a Moslem State; but according to recent travellers, the whole of the Soudan is now the focus of missionary work which seems likely to plant the Moslem faith throughout and is still being wasted on military prepa- it is constantly gaining ground, at the expense of Brahmanism. Everywhere, except in Siam, where the doctrines of Buddha are Islam seems destined to supplant the popular type of Buddhism, which has become indistinguishable from rank idolatry. Neither tian missionaries point to converts among millions than it was half a century ago.

We turn now to Mr. BLUNT's article in the Fortnightly, and note the most impressive inpleasant truths by Mr. Goldwin Smith is and paradoxical point made by him, viz., seen applied to the Dominion, has been all be a fortunate thing for Islam, and would of Moslem fervor and expansion. In his opinion the assumption of the Caliphatewhich had always before been held by a member of the Arab tribe of Koreish-by the Turkish sovereigns has worked a great spiritual dignity was coveted by the sulconsolidation of their temporal power upon Deputy Imams in the lands outside their dominions; and where they have meddled at all with doctrinal matters, their interference has been harmful. They are largely chargeable, for instance, with the species of spiritual torpor into which Mohammedanism fell during the eighteenth century. No sooner was the house of OTHMAN acknowledged within their own realm as heirs to the Caliphate than the Constantinople theologians were commanded to consider the ijtakad, or evolution of new dogma closed for the future in their schools. The order met with no resistance from the Turkish divines, who, ever since their first appearance in the Arabian colleges, finding themselves at a disadvantage through their ignorance of the sacred language, and being averse to intellectual effort, had maintained that mental repose was the true feature of orthodoxy. This prohibition of doctrinal inquiry, and removal of the seat of spiritual authority from Arabian influences to the Tartar atmosphere of the Bosporus, Mr. BLUNT deems the direct and chief cause of the religious stagnation from which Islam long suffered.

Mr. BLUNT believes that a great Mohammedan revival would have taken place forty years ago had MOHAMMED ALI succeeded in his scheme of deposing the Turkish Sultans and seizing for himself the Caliphate, as but for England's intervention he probably would have done. That Arabia, at all events, was ripe for reform, had already been demonstrated by the Wahhabis, who, | thirst and supplies the craving for liquids for a time, had control of the sacred cities, believing that an uprising analogous to the Wahhabi movement would now break out all over Islam, if it were not held in check by the seemingly sincere fanaticism of the BLUNT has little doubt that the death or fall of ABD EL HAMID, Whenever that may happen, will immediately give rise throughout the Moslem world to a revolution countions cheered our unhappy race. seeing that the portion of it running | porated with the kingdom of Arragon | ter to the Ottoman Caliphate and favorable |

to the assumption of the sacred office by an Arab, or at least by one governed by Araoian influences and traditions.

A Lamentable Policy.

In the October number of the Catholic World, a contributor, whose signature is J. T., asks the question, "Is the United States Government a Nulsance to be Abated ?"

The motive of this singular inquiry is that passage in Mrs. HeLEN HUNT JACKSON'S book, "A Century of Dishonor," which declares that the Government's acts of injustice and perfldy to Indian tribes have made us "liable to arbitrary punishment at the hands of any civilized nation who might see fit to call us to account." The writer of the Cutholic World catches at this phrase, and mockingly comments on it. Of course, his victory is easy, as the sentence quoted is a bit of exaggeration which only needs to be pointed out in order to destroy itself as a statement of fact.

But when Mrs. JACKSON moderates her passionate denunciation by adding, "or liable to that more certain natural punishment which sooner or later as surely comes from evil-doing as harvests come from sown seed," we do not know that she exacgerates. Her language is no stronger than that of JEFFERSON, when he said, "I tremble for my country when I remember that GoD is just." The truth is that the swindling contractor, the stupid agent, the thievish trader, the choleric soldier, and the trespassing squatter have long had all the telegraphs and all the types to argue their side of Indian controversies; and the author of "A Century of Dishonor" thought it time to devote a volume to the red man's side. If, among its profusion of historical arguments and rhetorical appeals, some are unsound and indiscreet, nevertheless the book is inspired by the right spirit.

On the other hand, we do not consider as nspired by the right spirit the suggestion of Mrs. Jackson's critic in regard to the cheats and thieves who have for many years fattened at the expense of the Indian, that 'dishonest officials have been in every time and clime, and under every form of government:" nor the suggestion that no sympathy was given to the white squatters on the lands of the Cherokees, who refused to stir until the Government officer sent to dislodge them burned their huts; nor the picture drawn in these times, when speculators are breaking into the Indian Territory, of "the pioneer who begs outside the Indian's boundaries for land enough for a house for his family and for crops for their

support." The writer of the Catholic World writes with a very clear view of the Indian's ultimate fate, and correctly holds that the red man's right of occupancy in this country originated in a mere right of conquest, and was never a right of exclusive occupancy, as he credits the fair author whom he criticises with believing it to be. But over and over again the highest courts of the land have held that the Indian title as it now subsists is as sacred as the white man's fee simple, and can only be extinguished by his free consent or by a just and necessary war. For it is obvious that if a civilized Government extends its authority over Indian occupants of land, and recognizes their occupancy as valid, it lays the foundation of a legal title. But, in addition, the statute books are full of laws and agreements expressly confirming to the Indians all the reservations they now occupy. In nearly every case, the consideration in granting these reservations has been the renunciation by the Indians of some larger area which they had previously held under an admitted right. No stronger legal title, therefore, could be had, and the question as to the extent of the original right of the In-

dians to the continent is wholly superseded. The writer of the Cutholic World wishes cruel and perfidious, a liar and We should say that these epithets express the facts forcibly, but not quite fully. There taught and practised with relative purity, should be additional words to describe the sheer incapacity of well-meaning bureau people; the crankiness of honest agents who have a mania for running their ploughs over lands which their Indian wards have set apart for grazing, or who stop the food pledged by treaty from wicked savages that refuse to help build agency pig pens, or to attend the mission Sunday school; and the blind stubbornness of military martinets, who, though neither thieves nor liars, can bring on an unjust war by relusing the slightest concession to an Indian's inherited prejudices. The report on the Powder River war, made by a commission of Congress a

dozen years ago, used this language: "It the lands of the white man are taken, civilization justifies him in resisting the invader. Here civilization made its own compact, and guaranteed the rights of the weaker party. It did not stand by the guarantee. It is said that our wars with Indians have been almost con stant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer un-

hesitatingly, Yes." Among the members of that commission were the well-known Indian fighters, W. T. SHERMAN, ALFRED H. TERRY, W.S. HARNEY,

and C. C. AUGUR. But there is no need to go further back in history for illustrations than to the five Indian wars of Haves's Fraudulent Administration. Every one of them was due to violence, ignorance, or fraud.

What Shall He Eat and Drink?

It is very important for a man to know just what agrees with him in the way of food and drinks. Probably, however, he is better off if he thinks little about that subject, for medicine has not yet advanced so far that it is able to tell us the real cause of our physical disabilities.

However, we will do what we can to assist a correspondent who suffers from a stomach which sometimes refuses to do its proper work. The remarkable thing about his case is that he is a boy, and if he carries through life the melancholia which now affects him, he will always be a miscrable man.

His letter, which he begs us to insert in THE SUN, reads as follows:

"To the Epiron of The Spr-Set I would like to know what is a healthy, substantial, and easily digested drink. That is, I mean, to be taken with meals, such as tea. offer, milk, &c. Some say tea and coffee are not good, and mile curdies up in a big lump in the stemach, and is very hard to direct. What I would like to find out is what would be good to drink with mosts.

"Now, I am a boy of to years of age, and I am troubled with indigestion, pretty near a year. I would like to fine out, also, what kind of food is substantial and easily digested for diamer, name some dishes. Is the soup you get in restaurants good? It means to be so greaty. Name some plain and cheap tood that is easy to get. Answer this letter or let it be answered by somebody if you please, and oblige Of all the drinks best adapted to a boy,

we most recommend water. It satisfies the which a healthy constitution has. All stom-Mecca and Medina. There are grounds for | achs can stand it, and it never yet has been known to do any one harm. As to drinking tea and coffee, we cannot

speak with that same degree of certainty. It is doubtful, however, whether they do people present Sultan, ABD EL HAMID. But Mr. any great injury. We do not believe that our young friend's physical troubles are due to the herb which comes from China or to the bean that has for so many genera-

A boy, in truth, ought not to think about

such things. His physical economy is a marvellous contrivance, and yet it is one that performs its operations without help from his intellect. We can say to our correspondent, however, that milk does not in fact curdle up in the stomach in a big lump. Yet it may be that he has an idiosyncrasy

which prevents his using milk. Milk, tes, and coffee, nevertheless, may be drunk without harm by the great majority of men. But do not drink them with your meals. Take them after the repast is over. Perhaps your peculiar physical trouble comes from your fallure to observe this good rule.

All we can say to our young friend, finally, is that his troubles are conquerable

by self-control, abstinence, and wisdom. Beecher's Memorial Service.

The memorial service in Plymouth Church on Monday last had some queer features. Very few religious bodies in this country enliven their proceedings with political gossip, and pass resolutions demanding "recognition" and offices. But BEECHER's church like Brecher himself, is an exception to

all accepted rules. In introducing Mr. STEWART L. WOOD-FORD, who proposed to empty his great mind upon the congregation which had assembled in accordance with President ARTHUR'S proclamation, BEECHER said:

" It was the plan of many delegates at the Chicago Con vention to support a certain man for the nomination of Vice-President. Had not the hope of conciliating a fac-tion changed their plans, the gentleman who will now address you would have become the President of the

This was such a clear, sharp slap in the face of President ARTHUR that we wonder it should have been ventured upon even by BEECHER'S reckless audacity. It was certainly in very poor keeping with such a solemn occasion to arraign the President, upon whose call they were assembled, as the representative of a mere faction whose support of the late President had been purchased; and it was still more insulting to compare him unfavorably with STEWART L. WOODFORD.

But that interesting little man having delivered himself, the church got down to plain business by the passage of the following awkward resolution offered by BEECHEB: "At a memorial service of citizens of Brooklyn, assembled in Plymouth Church, it was unanimously re-solved that this great assembly assure President Astron of its protound sympathy and confidence in his new and trying position, and pleage to him their earnest support in every wise endeavor to cleanse the Admin tration and Government of the United States of the great and growing evils attendant upon the distribution

BEECHER, whatever his other faults and failings, has always been credited with the ability to write English. But what does the resolution mean? It will be observed that it expresses no confidence in President ARTHUR, but only declares the confidence of that large and intelligent assembly "in his new and trying position." Whether that implies the opinion that the position will be too difficult for the incumbent or not, we must leave to some abler commentator to find out. Again, BEECHER and his church resolve that they will support the President 'in every wise endeavor to cleanse the Administration and Government of the United States of the great and growing evils attendant upon the distribution of office." Here is another puzzle. Does not Mr. BEECHER desire to have the offices distributed at all? That is what he says; but he probably meant, if he meant anything, that the distribution of the offices already made is the one which Plymouth Church will stand by and an attempt to disturb it will so grieve and incense these godly Half Breeds as to make them flercer against An-THUR than ever the wicked Stalwarts were against GARFIELD.

Mr. Justice Hunt.

For the past three years Judge Hunt has been physically disabled by paralysis from performing his official duties, but he has regularly drawn \$10,000 per annum for salary during this period of disability. The act allowing pensions to these Judges requires that they shall be over seventy years of age, and shall have served ten years on the bench. Judge HUNT was born in 1811, and was appointed Dec. 11, 1872. Therefore he cannot be retired with full pay, as the law allows, until Dec. 11, 1882.

It has been proposed several times to pass a special act giving Judge Hunt the benefit of the pension, without fulfilling the prescribed conditions, in order to fill the bench and to relieve the accumulation of business before the court. He would doubtless gladly accept any such legislation, because he must have long felt the embarrassment of receiving pay without rendering any equivalent in service, or even being able to appear in court.

But his associates and their friends have not been insensible to the danger of going before Congress with any such proposition, which would reopen the original question of civil pensions, against which there is a confirmed and a just prejudice in the public mind. It will be asked, Why should Judges

be pensioned more than other civil officers? No satisfactory answer can be given to that question. The law granting pensions was passed by management, and was a marked innovation in our system of government; and it cannot be too soon abolished. It opened the door to an imitation of the British model, which is the very last that should be adopted here. England provides life estates for her judges, her clergy, her diplomatic body, her army, her navy, and for the civil service generally, of which the younger sons of the nobility are mainlythe beneficiaries. The rich aristocracy billet their poor relations on the Treasury.

There are many, yes, too many, advocates of this system in the United States. Far from discouraging any proposition to make an exception in the case of Judge HUNT. we should gladly see it offered, so as to have an opportunity of a broad discussion on the whole subject, and of effacing from the statute book a law which now disfigures it.

It will be an awful trial to President ABTHUB that he can't go salmon fishing. Such a calamity never happened to him before in

Many of the preachers still find food for thought in the death of Gen. GARFIELD. One preacher will talk about "GUITEAU, GARFIELD, ARTHUR;" another will discuss "Were the Prayers for Ganrield a Failure?" Another Advertises to give "Details of the Quackery of President GARFHILD;" another announces as his subject, "No Priesteraft in President Gau-FIELD's Case;" one will talk of "Voices from the Tomb of Our Martyred President;" and the subject of another will be "The Doctors and their Patient-a Lesson of the President's Bed Chamber." But most of the ministers will return to their regular topics, and the Bible again becomes the source from which pulpit topics

Yesterday was the first day of the second month of autumn, and yet had Rip Van Winkle awoke yesterday after his twenty years' sleep. he would have been willing, undoubtedly, to have made affidavit that it was midsummer, and in a hot summer, too. It is said that this unseasonable weather cannot continue long. This was said over a week ago, and yet the heat continues. When the cool wave does come it !

will be a blessing indeed, and when the rain comes, as come it must, that will be a much greater blessing.

Mr. PIERRE LORILLARD scored four successive victories in Jerome Park yesterday with single entries in as many races. These contests included the Nursery Stakes, the Jerome Stakes, the Manhattan Handicap, all important events, and a purse race, in which Thora and Monitor were pitted against Sly Dance. Three of the races were won by horses returned from England-Sarrett, Parole, and Siy Dance. Siy Dance ran in the City and Suburban and in another race at Ascot last year, without obtaining a place. Barrett also failed to distinguish himself abroad. Their present condition, however, attests that the foreign trip prepared them for tough battles at home. Aged Parole's performance of running one mile and a quarter in 2:11, over the uneven and winding course in Jerome Park, carrying the top weight of 120 pounds, in a field of eight fast racehorses, proves that he is still a wonderful horse. The series of brilliant successes which Mr. LORIL-LARD has achieved at home and abroad this sea son are unparalleled in the history of the turf.

ARTHUR AT THE FRONT.

Mr. Blaine Not Popular with Gardeld's Friends-Beld Responsible for Garfield's Troubles-An Extra Stalwart Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- The Half Breed idea that Arthur would be Arthur no more, but clay in their hands, is given up. It had an extraordinarily brief run. Their manner of expressing it was "carrying out Garfleid's policy," or "following in the footsteps of his predecessor," by which they meant, "Lend vourself to us, and do nothing we don't direct.' First of all the Garfield Cabinet was to be kept as something sacred. Mr. Blaine was the representative Garfield man. He was Garfield's policy itself. But it was on Blaine that Arthur

The ready support given to President Arthur in these first steps is not wholly to be accounted for on the theory of sun-worshipping. That explains a great deal, no doubt; but there is much that it does not explain.

How short-lived and feeble has been the outery for the retention of Blaine, notwithstanding the organized effort in his behalf! I sought a Republican, who has long actively participated in the affairs of the party and is extensively acquainted with inside methods and motives, for an explanation of this fact.

"Blaine," said he, " is not strong, even with Garfield's friends. You might be surprised to know all the facts. There is more felt than said. The thought now flashes through men's minds that but for Blaine things would be different now. "A feeling always existed among a good many

of Garfield's warmest friends that some of the extreme things that Blaine did and proposed to do were unnecessary and unwise. Garfield's consent was rejuctantly given at times. He was dragged finally into the Robertson business although it was one of the things that had been agreed on. It was Blaine's bargain. Out of

although it was one of the things that had been agreed on. It was Blaine's bargain. Out of this who can tell all that has grown! It is impossible not to think about it.

"I think Arthur has acted wisely, and made himself popular with Garfield's friends to a very considerable extent by shipping Blaine. If he sticks to it, and completes the work by putting a substantial man in his place, he will win special applause."

I met a Stalwart, one of the 306, and asked him for an opinion about the compessition of Arthur's Cabinet. He has been in Ohio and some other States since Garfield's death, and is presumed to know what others are thinking.

"I can tell you better what I think he should do than what he will do," he began. "First and foremost," he continued, "I should appoint Rescoe Conkling Secretary of State, and do it so quick as to make the heads of the weak-minded swim. That being the pitch, I would not let a single note after that be out of time, I tell you," he continued, warming up, "the country likes positive men, particulariy if they are good ones, and applauds a positive course. Floating with the current is common-biace; and commonplace men and things are liable to become contemptible. But I have not spoken a word with Arthur about the Cabinet, and have no suspicion of what he will do."

"Has this kind of Cabinet making been suggested to the President?"

"It has been by this time, I conclude, and he is thinking about it, even if he has not thought of it refore."

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"I have not thoughtso much about the others; but there are plenty. If Don Cameron would take a place, I would offer him one; and I'm not so sure but he would. He likes that kind of life better than the Senate. He would be a splendid left bower. Conkling and Cameron! People would prick their ears and begin to get an idea what kind of an Administration Arthur meant to have. Then there are Taft, Filley, and Storrs, in the West, not to mention Jones of Nevada, if he could fix it so as to make his seat in the Senate sure for a Republican. He is a Roman among Romans. Judge Settle? Yes, I would take him, of course, from the South, and as for the East I would leave the selection to Grant. He would not make a missouth, and as for the East I would leave the se-lection to Grant. He would not make a mis-take. In that way Arthur would have a Cabinet of men, real men, and the moment after it was announced he would be immensely stronger than he was before. The country would ap-plaud him. I don't know that anything of the sort is going to take place. It's only what I would do." In confirmation of what the Stalwart said of St Alban's Church, Cheetwood.

about his view being a growing one. I will say that within the next hour as many as half a dozen Republicans of high standing coincided in similar expressions, though they had but recently looked at the subject in that light.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 30 .- The machine Republicans of Pennsylvania are in the field with S. M. Baily as their nominee for State Treasures-the only office to be filled. It happens that this office is that one which has been most in- at Bank of New Brunswick." The trouble with some of famously abused by the Ring through the official hands of such men as Mackey and Kemble. It that the interest is not paid with sufficient regularity or was while State Treasurer that Kemble wrote his famous "addition, division, and silence" letter. Mr. Baily is the representative of the Ring-of the Treasury robbers and the Riot bill bribers, and of the Pardon Board which turned the convicts loose before they reached the penitentiary. The Convention which nominated him was presided over by Quay and run by Palmer and Magee, lieutenants, accomplices. and abettors of Kemble. Mr. Baily himself was one of the 306 who stood for Grant, Conkling. and Cameron at Chicago, and never submitted

to the Garfield revolution. The Democrats have nominated Orange Noble on an old-time anti-ring, anti-monopoly platform, radical and outspoken. The flight for the nomination was a free one, and the presumption is that the best man won. Davis of Philadelphia, his principal competitor, was killed by the favor of the Standard Oil Company, and Noble was nominated focuses of its opposition to him. The Standard Oil Company owes the Commonwealth a bill of \$3,000,000 back taxes. settled against it by the late Demogratic Auditor

General.

But the most interesting feature of the Pennsylvania canvass is the independent candidacy of Mr. Charles W. Wolfe. Every honest man in the State accords him the credit of being the ablest and boldest friend of pure government that has gone up to Harrisburg in a quarter of a century. Every Ring boss detests him, and every Ring talef dreads him. He expelled Petroff and the Boom bill knaves. He defeated the four-million steal. He convicted Kemble and the bribers. He organized the boil ast winter, and would have completely released the Republican party from its long and bitter thraidom to the odious Ring, had Grow and his other associates then as honest and determined as he. But it remains to be seen how many Republicans will yets for Wolfe to sman the machine. A majority in his own county are said to be for him. He has an intensely respectable committee in Philadelphia, the members of which exhibited their power to the surprise of the Ring in the late municipal clostions, and he is openly supported by fourteen Republican newspaners in the State headed by the able and influential Pittsburgh Hispatich.

Altogether it is a very interesting struction, and the only thing certain about it is that the Ring namines will not be State Treasurer, and the public money will no longer be kept in a bank owned and controlled by a convict. But the most interesting feature of the Penn-

The Proposed Amendments of New York's Constitution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your editorial in this morning's paper, entitled "Con-stitutional Amendments," permit me to say that the proosed amendments will not go to the people until the lection of November, 1882, and then only it agreed upon by the Legislature to be elected next month. See sent tof article 13, of the State Committee, which remains proposed amendments to go to two Legislatures be-submission to the people. The amendments entered special of have passed but one Legislature that of year. Bit Cause M. Battso, 223 Breadway. Says. 30. SAPI ZL

BUNBRAMS,

-" Isaiah's live coal" will to-day be presented as "a figure of the cross" to the Spring s

-The Colored Presbyterian Church in

Raleign, N. C., wants a new house of worship. The Rev Mr. Christield is in charge of the work. -Sometimes It is announced as a merito rious feature of religious services that they will be short. Not so, however, at the Sixty-first Street Methodis Church. At that place Mr. L. P. Thatcher "conducts the long service," the exact duration of which is not specified

-Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, is in London with his son Edward, who is belping him. He has been holding meetings as of old, and denies the report that he is to become a Methodist minister. Mr Murphy is received with great favor by British audiences -Something after the manner of an au-

topsy of the surgeons may to-day be expected at the hands of the Rev. Hogh Smith Carpenter, D. D., who anneunces for his subject at Redford Church, Brooklyn,
"The Doctors and their Patient—a Lesson of the President's Bed Chamber."

-Native Christian teachers are cheap in India. Five dollars a month will pay a teacher in Allahabad, including daily work, room rent, and picture cards for the children. The various missions employ these native helpers as far as they can secure good ones The great advantage is that they understand the language while their superior economy is not to be despised.

-The Rev. Dr. See, who was some time ago disciplined by the Presbytery of Newark for inviting ladies to preach in his church, has now embraced the doctrines of the Swedenborgians, and is editing a news-paper. Names for religious papers are apparently be-coming scarce, for Dr. See has been driven to calling his Econ, the Summy Mount. He says that he sees the necession of continually leaning on God for simple daily bread. -The man who was hanged at Spartan-

burg, S. C., on Friday, for the murder of his wife, said that he was a Baptist, but that for four years she had not been giving much att ntion to religion. It was in his opinion, her remissiess in this respect which led her into that demoralized condition in which she preferred the society of another man to that of himself, and made it necessary for him to put a load of shot into her and then sever her jugular vein.

-Swiss missionaries are carrying on a eccessful missionary work in Ashantee and on the Gold Coast of Africa. They occupy nine principal stations, with forty out stations, and collect on an average about 5,000 natives to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. Two of the missionaries recently visited Coomasse, with a view to explaining their work to the King, and asking him to receive a missionary. The dusky-akinned mon-arch smiled pleasantly upon the work and the workers, but declined for the present to receive a missionary.

-An Indiana barkeeper has been trying the business of temperance reform on some of his non-paying customers. In order to discourage them from becoming drunkards on free drinks, he procured a large doz and kept the animal behind the counter, with in structions to the boy who dispensed the stimulants to let him fly at any toper who attempted to go off without paying. The doz tore the first violim's trousers to pieces and then proceeded to tear his flesh. A suit for damage was the result. Another result was the withdrawal of the large dog as an agent of temperance reform.

-Amanda Smith, the colored lady who verst years ego acquired fame as an exhorter and revivalist here and in England, has been in India evangel izing. See is now in London, where she has given to the people who gather at the central noonday prayer meeting some very graphic accounts of her experiences there. She says that the missionaries have a much harder time than is generally supposed. The climate is so enervating, and the lack of Christian fellowship is at asm evaporate, and they flatten out. Mrs Smith says that she felt these influences on her own life while sh was in India.

-The Flatbush Baptist Church is neither old, nor large, nor strong. Nevertheless, it has made sufficient progress to be enrolled among the churches which are suffering from bitter snaris. The controvers up from its foundation, and who was until recently very popular among the congregation. The church people are now divided into two parties, one upholding Mr. Bliss, the other opposing. This state of affairs has re-sulted in the resignation of Mr. Bliss from the pastoral office. The pulpit is temporarily occupied by an editorclergyman, who is trying his best to keep the peac mone the discordant brethren.

-The "Wood River Association" is compored of Saptists who are persons of color. This associa-tion recently met in Chicago on a day when the African Methodist Conference was in session. The two bodies of colored brethren exchanged courtosies, and, among other pleasant acts of harmony, held a union prayer meeting for the recovery of President Garfield, who was then at Long Branch. But this was as far as union courtesy and brotherly harmony could go. A proposition was made to unite in the organization of a union State Sunday school association of colored people. This was promptly, and by a large majority, voted down. The objection was that the little colored Methodists were bartized in infancy, while the colored Baptists must walt

for baptism until maturity. -Much surprise has been caused by the appointment of the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little to the can-Westminster, Mr. Knox-Little, while an accomplished scholar, is recognized as a man of many queer and curious notions. Among these notions he made conspicuonsly prominent, when he visited this country some time ago, the notion as to the place and duty of women. He preached in some of the principal churches of this and other cities, and advocated woman's complete subjection to man in every detail of mental, spiritual, and physica duty. He attained considerable celebrity in this country for his peculiar oratory, and had large congregations whenever he preached. Since 1875 he has been rector

-The way they manage church debts in St. John, New Branswick, is somewhat different from the way which prevails here. Among us an insurance company or other corporation generally holds the mortgage in one sum. Or, when it is cut into small amounts and held by individuals, it is not in easily transferable chape. But the issue of church bonds in St. John is such an ordinary thing that the following advertisement is seen in a paper of that city: "Centenary Church bonds by auction. On Saturday, the 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Chubb's Corner, 5 Centenary Church bonds, \$500 each, 20 years to run, interest 6 per cent, payable half yearly the evidences of church indebtedness in this latitude i

definiteness to make it an object to mention place or date. -It was recently suggested by a leading religious paper that a society should be established with a view to mastering and defeating the plans of the Mor-mona. The mode of operation would be to follow in the track of the Mormon missionaries and be ready with an antidete as soon as these persons administer the poison. Despising the "red tape" which generally cripples such societies, the Georgia people, who were annoyed by Mormons, have taken this matter into their own hands. Their method of encouraging these missionaries to leave, by persuading them with shotguns, seems a desperate remedy for the evil, but it was the only one found available. The attempted plan of legislation making it a criminal offence for Mormon missionaries to make converts was found to be both unconstitutional and impraeticable. Mormons hate shotguns, unless they can handle them themselves and norm them at Gentiles.

... There was a time in the history of Sunday school institutes when people went for the purpose or passing a pleasant hour. The staid old Presbyterians who have planned an institute to be held at Corning about the undate of this month have a different view of make proof of their stolicus disposition and their desire to improve. They gut this belief into practical operation by dividing the attendants into classes of varying grades and requiring them to exercise their memory in learning by heart many things which to some people may be hard to remember. For the class of the lowest grade are precribed the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments three hymns; two Psalms; the Beatstudes; the Apostics Creed; the list of the sexty-six Books of the Bible; the tweive Aposiles. As if all these were not enough, there are added to them the answers to the first nineteen que tions of the Shorter Catechism.

- The Sunday schools to-day enter on an other quarter's lessens, continuing the study of the crimings of the Israelities as recorded in the Book of Ex odics. To day's lesson is on "Free Giving," and is it Exadics axxv. 25-35. It tells of the bringing of gifts and offerings for the Tabernacie in the widerness. At though the 1-raelstes had but recently been load men. they gave with great liberality to this cause. Each gave in the department in which he was must at home. At though the Israelites are exten spoken of as a nation of shepherds, there were skilled workings among them claries who cut and set precious stones, and embrodet ers, and artisans to many other branches. It must be remembered that the Israeldes had demanded of the E. Pritain on defering a wealth of gold and pewis and other valuables. We now see some of this put to useful purpose. A pleasant feature of the giving was that, whether in material or labor, it was "a willing offering unto the Lord." In tact, it cause so willingly and so mountantly that the people had to be restrained from giving This massage converse many wholesome lessess on the daty of Christian well doing Giving should be generate, and not gradging. It should be free, and not tious heart, and not for show. It should be in ample proportion to the means of the giver. If church giving nowalays were put on such a basis there would be to mortgaged church edifices, nor any of the weary and